

Objective

To understand the factors that influence the development of students' skills in the clinical training.

Methods

We selected a qualitative methodology, using a case study [3] referring to the Nursing Degree, in University of Aveiro. Data emerged from narratives of students and supervisors about their experiences on clinical context.

Results

The final results allow us to conclude that the development of abilities occurs in an integrating way, combining synergistically different dimensions and important factors related to the PPCT model. For the Person - emerge the activities, the contact with suffering/death and affective-relational climate. For the Process, the proximal process is pointed out, as well as strategies of supervision. In these contexts, emerge, in the microsystem, the specificities of each context; in the mesosystem the importance goes to the multicontextual participation; in the exosystem, to the interinstitutional relationship and, at a macrosystemic, signs the influence of the policies of hospital management. With respect to time, the importance of the continuity of the proximal processes and the periodicity of the clinical teaching were observed.

Conclusions

The student's skills development is a dynamic, dialectical and progressive process which implies: continuity over time; progressive interaction with people of context-process; contexts that establish themselves as important elements in the development of students' skills at different levels.

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Keywords

Bioecological model, Student, Competencies, Clinical training.

P33**Phytochemical screening from *Rosmarinus officinalis* and *Ginkgo biloba* leaf extracts**

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Background

Currently, drug therapy with oral antidiabetic agents, is capable of inducing normoglycemia levels able to decrease the risk of complications associated with *diabetes mellitus*. However, it is also known that the various existing oral antidiabetic agents may trigger a large number of adverse events, either alone or in combination. Some of these tolerability and security issues related to the oral antidiabetic are reported by patients and can influence negatively or satisfaction with treatment or glycaemic control, or the therapeutic adherence and maintenance. It is therefore very important the role of patients in monitoring of adverse events related to the use of the oral antidiabetic drugs in order to optimize treatment and improve the quality of life of patients with type 2 diabetes (DM2).

Objective

The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of adverse events associated with use of oral antidiabetics and assessing their

impact on Health-related Quality of Life (HRQoL) of diabetic patients tracked in primary health care.

Methods

A total of 357 DM2 patients were enrolled in observational and cross-sectional study, recruited in six Health Care Centres/Family Health Units (FHU) of the central region of Portugal. Data collection comprised three questionnaires to measure the prevalence of adverse events, the diabetes health profile (DHP-18) and EQ-5D-3L.

Results

The results show that the highest prevalence of adverse events is in the DipeptidylPeptidase-4 Inhibitors followed by Metformin+Sitagliptin (fixe dose) and Metformin+Vildagliptin (fixe dose) therapeutic classes. We also found that all the correlations between different variables are statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions

Thus, we conclude that patients who show greater number of adverse events tend to have poorer health profile, worse general health and also lower health related quality of life.

References

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Keywords

Rosmarinus officinalis, *ginkgo biloba*, phytochemical screening, leaf extract.

P34**Systematic review - how comfort and comfort in nursing are characterized**

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Background

Comfort is an important concept and a fundamental value of nursing. This is assumed to be a multidimensional, dynamic and intersubjective concept and the nursing intervention measures used to satisfy the specific comfort needs, thus comforting constitutes a competence of the nurse. Recognizing the importance of scientific evidence in practice, the importance of characterizing and understanding the ways and means of comfort centred on the needs of the client, an exploratory research was carried out with the purpose of knowing the meaning of comfort, as well as ways and forms of comfort, in order to define effective interventions that promote comfort.

Objective

To know how is evidenced the characterization of comfort and comfort in the nursing scientific literature.

Methods

Systematic review of the literature based on the recommendations of the Joanna Briggs Institute on the PICO strategy and PRISMA recommendations. The research was performed in databases CINAHL Plus, MEDLINE, Nursing & Allied Health Collection and MedicLatina, from January 2010 to November 2017, combining the following descriptors: Comfort * AND Nurs * AND research NOT Psychiatric.

Results

Eleven studies were integrated in the review, which involved people with chronic and acute illness. Studies have shown that being